

THE

# Carolina Farmer

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**Livestock Rambles**

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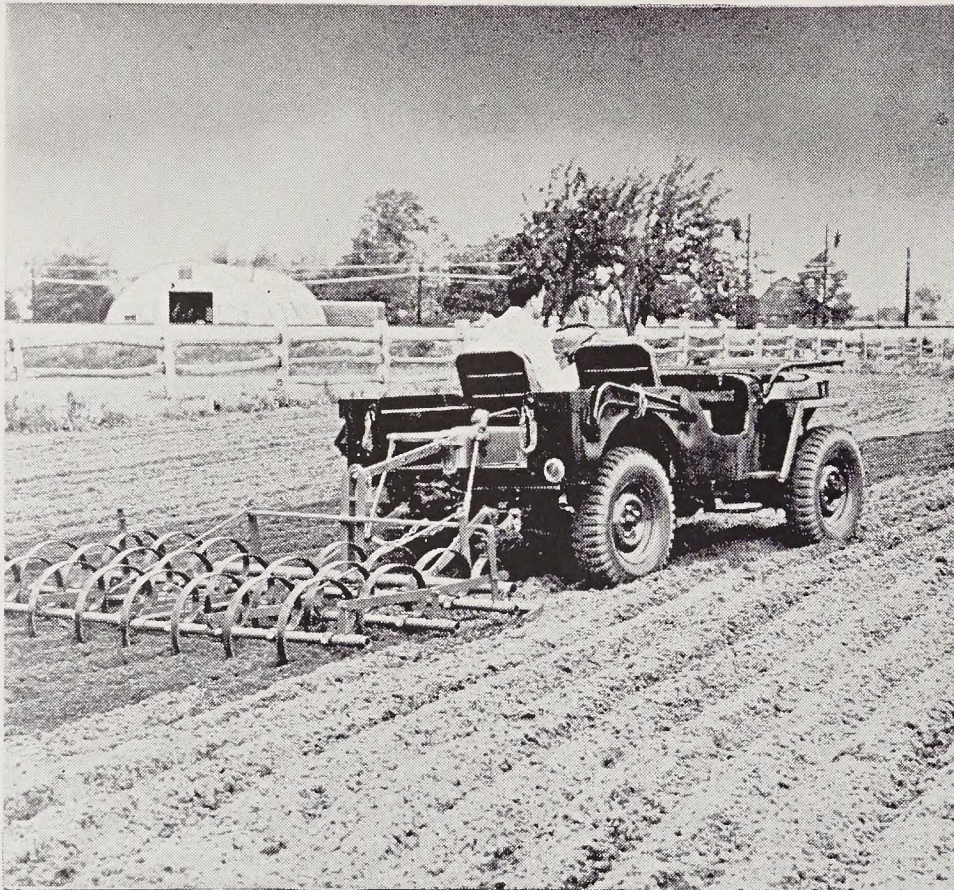
**NOVEMBER - 1948**





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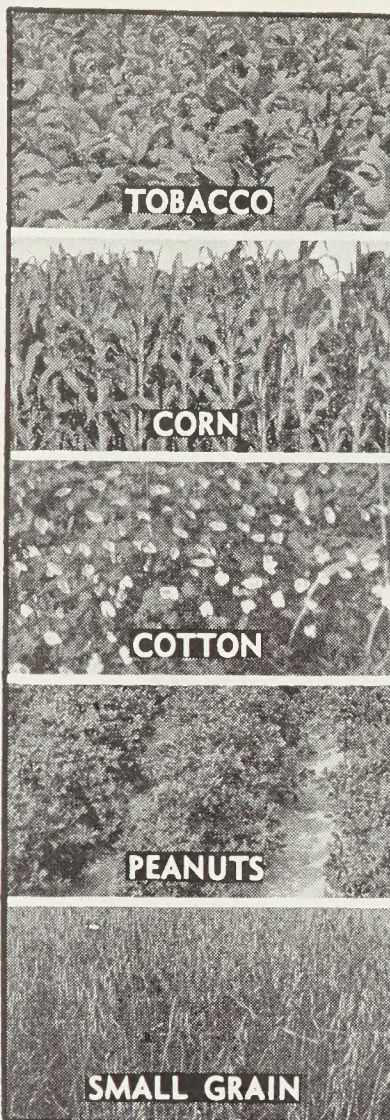
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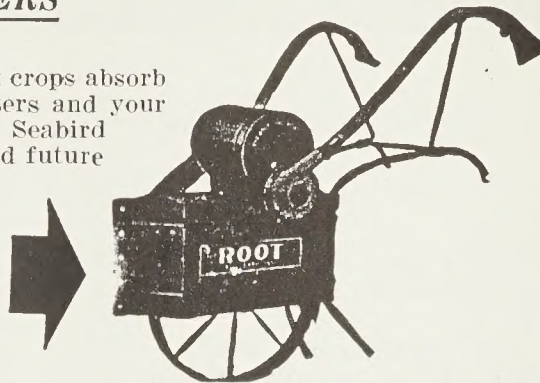
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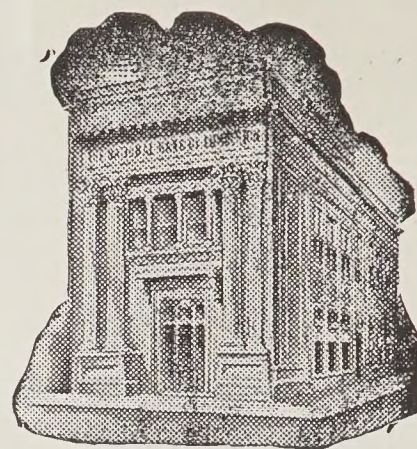
## OUR FRONT COVER

Old Tom Turkey probably doesn't realize what will happen come  
Thanksgiving Day; or he couldn't feel like strutting.

*Photo Courtesy Pee Dee Hi Lite*

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**THE CAROLINA FARMER**





Reports from . . .

## Our Nation's Capital

By J. E. JONES

THE best kind of Government is achieved when the President and Congress work together for the national good. President Truman and the new Congress will likely pull together.

Let us look backward for a moment to recall that President Theodore Roosevelt stepped out in front as a champion of what he called a "New Nationalism," a change that would give the Federal Government greater powers, and not interfere with the powers of the States. What T. R. had in mind was for the Government to control the operations of big corporations at a time when little business was squealing for help.

At a later date Franklin D. Roosevelt launched the New Deal. He exercised almost complete control over the American business system. In fact, he was the National Boss. When Hitler and Mussolini started using the radio to tell the world what they were going to do, our President used the same new wonder in communication to reply and warn Hitler and Mussolini that they couldn't get away with world-murdering.

As we look back upon those days, we rediscover the fact that our own people fell in line with F. D. R. and encouraged him to keep right on telling the warriors of Europe where to get off.

Roosevelt didn't stop there. He specialized on winning the farm vote by promising everything in sight to improve and advance agriculture. He got behind John L. Lewis in the first big sit-down strike in the automobile industry, and furnished the ammunition by which Lewis won that strike—and many others in the years that followed. President Roosevelt and his New Deal operated a one-man rule from the White House. His one-man management of military and naval operations was bad dictatorship. His agreements with Stalin collapsed.

How about President Harry S. Truman? He has successfully—almost alone—conducted the most successful campaign in all history. Hats off to you, Old Top!

### Yep! That's So

"American Education Week" has been observed for the 28th year in the National Capitol, and organiza-

tions like the National Association, American Legion, United States Office of Education and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers have tried to strengthen the props under American schools in order to increase the strength of our freedom.

Nobody will dispute the declaration by these groups that it devolves upon the teachers and parents of America to see that our schools receive the kind of training for the great responsibilities that will be theirs.

When we get down to what constitutes the so-called "science and practice of education," no one should try to get a drag out of the National treasury for every good purpose that exists in our broad land. The free school is the responsibility of local communities, all the way from the primary to the high schools. And it is not the responsibility of the National Government to interfere with the local administration of public schools.

In former times small rural communities maintained their own schools even when it was necessary to "board the teacher around" in part payment of her monthly salary. The schools for small and large cities have always been supported by local taxation—and that's the way it should be.

It certainly is nice to have top educators of the Nation express their opinions as the best way to do the job. But it took a Boston newspaperman to tell Washington a few hard facts. We quote his words:

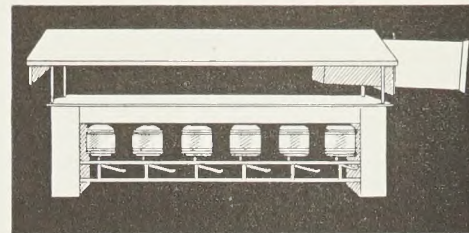
"An honest city government, a community awake to the need for saving our schools in an inflationary crisis, an awareness of unsolved problems and unhealed conditions in our own midst; these are all urgently needed foundation stones. But civic awareness is indivisible. The good citizen of his suburb is likely to be a good citizen of the World. Let the schools and the press strive for this awaking."

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities was scheduled for November 9 to 11.

### A Turnover in Government

There is a total of 2,000,000 employees in the Government, whereas

(Continued on Page 14)



Here is the Only  
open-flame

**Tobacco Curer**  
with Patented  
**AIR-CONDITIONING**  
features!

Modern Tobacco Curers are incomplete without Air-Conditioning—and the famous Florence-Mayo is the only open flame curer that gives you this patented feature. In use in well over 20,000 barns throughout the Bright Leaf Belt—more and more farmers are replacing curing equipment with Florence-Mayos.

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# Highway Post Offices Would

OF the several branches of the Postal Service, the public as a whole is undoubtedly less familiar with the Railway Mail Service than any other branch. The reason for this is that no opportunity exists for the observation of the mechanics involved in Railway Post Office cars, Terminal Railway Post Offices, Highway Post Office vehicles and Air Mail Field Post Offices, all of which come within the jurisdiction of the Railway Mail Service.

The Post Office Department was established in 1776 with Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster General. In 1780 there were 75 post offices with total business amounting to \$100,000. This has grown to 45,000 post offices doing a total business amounting to more than a billion dollars in 1948.

The Railway Mail Service was established in 1864 with the first postal car operated on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad between Chicago and Clinton, Iowa. Today 25,000 highly trained Railway Postal Clerks perform service inside 3,000 railway mail cars, highway mail vehicles, terminal railway post offices and air mail fields.

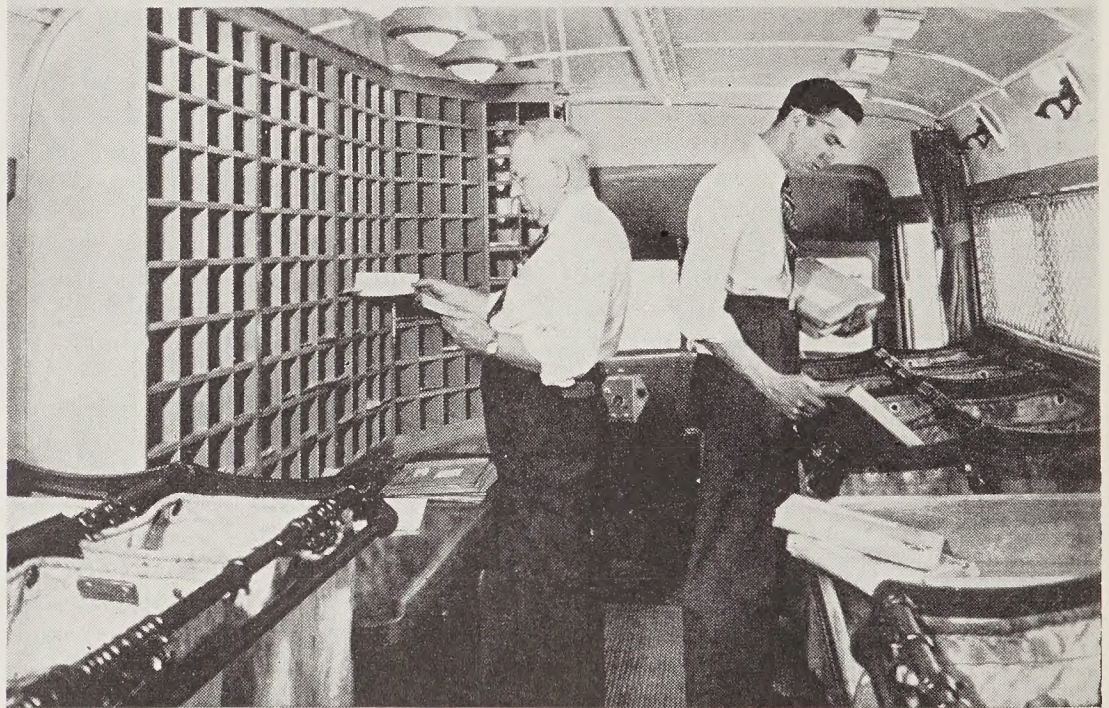
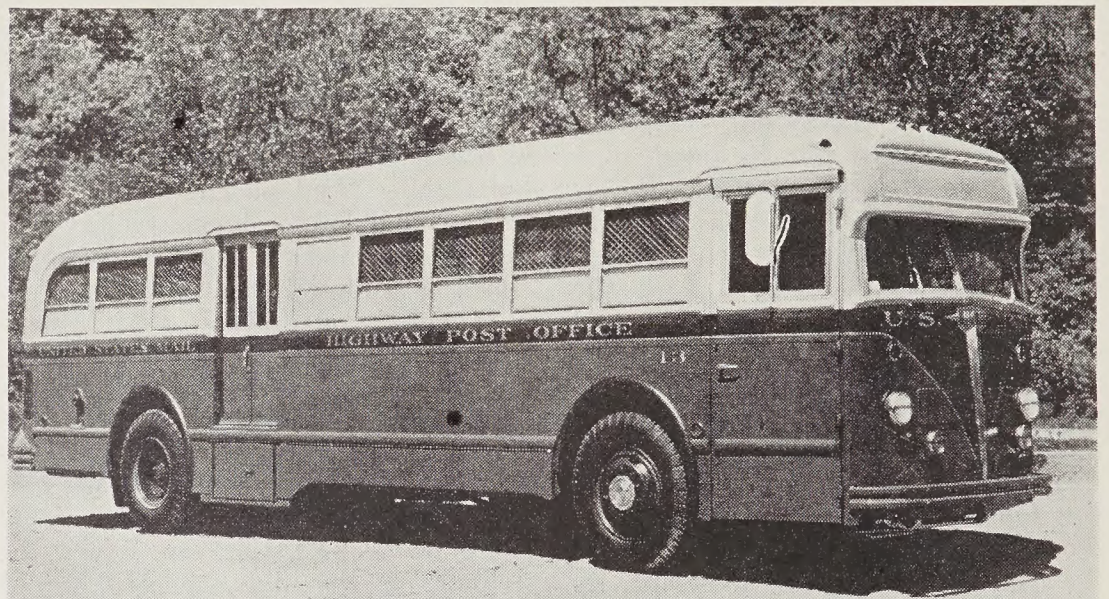
Railway Postal clerks report for "advance" work in Railway Post Office cars some time prior to the scheduled departure of their train. Certain racks are "dressed" according to official diagrams, with pouches to enclose only first-class mail. Other racks are "dressed" with sacks to contain other classes of mail, and these are also arranged according to official diagrams. All pouches and sacks are "labeled" to the office of destination, and the label indicates the contents; i. e., state, city, first class, newspapers or parcel post.

The "advance" time is further utilized in the distribution of mail received from the local Post Office, as well as mail received from connecting railroads and Air Flights, prior to departure. As the time of departure draws near, the final dispatch of mail is received from all points and the scheduled run of the Railway Post Office begins.

First attention is given to "local" mail. Mail addressed to offices located on the route of the run is arranged for dispatch. At stations where the train does not stop, mails are exchanged on the fly. Mails are delivered at non-stop stations at a designated point away from the station

platform so that no one will be injured. Pouches are caught on the fly by means of a catching device operated by the railway postal clerk performing local service. Matter of a fragile nature or liable to damage is never delivered or received on the fly.

of the run. On trunk lines, City distribution is performed by railway postal clerks when trains arrive in a large city during the morning hours. Such city mail is separated into zones, stations, banks, firms, etc., and thus an earlier delivery is possible upon



**Top**—One of the new highway post office coaches built by The White Motor Company for service between Wichita and Belleville, Kansas.

**Bottom**—Sorting tables, pigeon holes, and bag racks are all a part of the facilities aboard the new highway office coaches as built for the U.S. Post Office Department by The White Motor Company. Two of these coaches have gone into service between Wichita and Belleville, Kansas.

Instead it is dispatched to or from another train on the same line that stops at the station.

In addition to the local distribution performed on the Railway Post Offices, there is distribution of states which are dispatched at junction points on the run, or at the terminus

arrival at a given city. In all this intricate distribution of mail the railway postal clerk uses the knowledge he has gained in his countless hours of study of the geographical location of each Post Office in his distribution and a further study of the train and Air Mail schedules, in order that mail



# Better Rural Mail Service

comprising his distribution will be forwarded to destination by the quickest route—not always the shortest route.

On May 3, 1941, the first Highway Post Office was placed in operation between Washington, D. C., and Harrisonburg, Virginia, a distance of 140 miles. The original vehicle on this route has been over 400,000 miles in its mail-carrying activities. Since 1941 other Highway Post Office routes have been established, among others three in Pennsylvania, one in Kansas, one in Mississippi, one in Indiana, and four in California. Service performed on these routes is identical to that in Railway Post Office cars, except that the service is from post office to post office, instead of from railroad station to railroad station, thus permitting a hand-to-hand method of doing business.

The first Highway Post Office for North Carolina, the Asheville-Blue Ridge Route, has been authorized and will be in operation about the time this magazine reaches its readers. The schedule date for beginning its operations is November 27 from Asheville, N. C.

It is evident that Highway Post Office Service should be greatly expanded in localities lacking suitable train service. With this kind of government-owned and operated service, the Post Office Department has the privilege of selecting the route, making the schedule and not having to wait on other kinds of traffic or delayed trains, nor being affected by railroad strikes, thus affording the opportunity to maintain a regular schedule.

The establishment of Highway Post Office routes will help to equalize the quality of postal service received by different communities. Today a town located on a trunk line railroad receives far better postal service than one located on a branch line or one not located on a railroad line which has mail-carrying passenger train service. Towns of comparable size in North Carolina have widely varying degrees of quality in the mail service that they receive.

North Carolina towns which are located on branch line railroads have seen tremendous decreases in the number of mail-carrying passenger trains in recent years. Among the Railway Post Offices discontinued within the past two decades were the following: Suffolk, Va., and Edenton; Boykins,

Va., and Woodville; Plymouth and Tarboro; Maekeys and Belhaven; New Bern and Wilmington; Weldon and Kinston; Plymouth and Rocky Mount; Durham and Dunn; Keysville, Va., and Oxford; Raleigh and Charlotte; Asheboro and Aberdeen; High Point and Asheboro; Boone and Johnson City, Tenn.; Hendersonville and Lake Toxaway; Mount Airy and Wilmington; Asheville and Murphy; Taylorsville and Charlotte; Fayetteville and Columbia, S. C.; Lenoir and Chester, S. C. In addition to Railway Post Offices totally discontinued because of the withdrawal of passenger trains, such service has been vastly curtailed on such remaining lines as Salisbury and Knoxville, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va., and Raleigh; Norfolk, Va., and Wilmington; Goldsboro and Greensboro; Greensboro and North Wilkesboro; Wilmington and Rutherfordton; Lynchburg, Va., and Durham.

The curtailment of transit postal service because of the discontinuance of mail-carrying passenger trains has resulted in inadequate service in many areas both rural and industrial. The star routes set up to replace the discontinued Railway Post Offices are at best makeshifts which do not serve the intermediate territory as they should. In many areas ample mail facilities and proper connections have never obtained.

The establishment of Highway Post Office routes will go far toward improving and equalizing postal service in North Carolina. This service will be to a large degree comparable to the service furnished by Railway Post Offices. The vehicles used on Highway Post Office routes are rugged and reliable. They are special adaptations of 40-passenger highway coaches. They are 33 feet long and are powered by 12-cylinder, 210-horsepower motors. The vehicles are equipped with complete mail-distribution facilities, sorting tables, pigeon hole compartments, steel racks and storage space, just as in the Railway Post Office cars. The coaches are built for use in all kinds of weather, and provisions are made for heating and lighting during advance distribution.

Preliminary surveys have been made in many areas in an effort to establish the necessity and feasibility of Highway Post Office routes to serve those areas. Further surveys of this nature will be made in the near future. In view of the fact that the

number of vehicles for use in Highway Post Office service is limited and will continue so, it will be necessary for the patrons of the postal service in the areas where such service is inadequate to make known their needs to the proper officials. Only as the public expresses its insistence that Highway Post Office routes be established will such come about. Every citizen who feels that his area has inadequate mail service should inform his representative in Congress of that fact and request those representatives to work for the establishment of Highway Post Offices to improve that area's mail service.

## Specialist Suggests Ways To Store Corn

Feed hogs out to full weight; include more corn in broiler mashes; finish beef animals earlier this fall; and convert tobacco barns, empty tenant houses, potato and peach-grading sheds and unused tobacco warehouses as emergency storage facilities.

These were a few of the suggestions offered this week by State College Extension Service specialists for handling the biggest corn crop in the history of North Carolina.

The suggestions were made at a meeting called by David S. Weaver, assistant director of the extension Service. Mr. Weaver outlined the problem by citing the latest crop forecasts. "North Carolina is expected to have a 74-million bushel corn crop," he said. "Last year we had an above average crop of 65-million bushels, since the ten-year average is only 51 million. Counting a six-million bushel carryover, we will have 80 million bushels to store or sell."

In response to Mr. Weaver's request for suggestions, Jack Kelley, extension swine specialist, said that obviously it's time to start feeding pigs out to full weight again. "North Carolina farmers have often marketed their hogs at weights under 180-pounds," he said. "Feed shortages in past years have encouraged this trend. With a normal feed-livestock price relationship, farmers will now get their greatest return by marketing hogs at or near 240 pounds."

John W. Weaver, agricultural engineer for the Experiment Station, suggests that farmers convert any empty building they have into a temporary storage bin. "The main thing is to get a roof over it and a floor under it," he said.



# Farming Is A Science

IT is in the art of farming, perhaps as much as in the science of farm management, that many farm operators fail, according to the 1948 revised printing of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The ability to plan logically a successful organization for his farm is considered "one of the acid tests of a successful operator." But, the new Britannica adds, even after the well-balanced plans are made, and due consideration has been given to land use, livestock programs, marketing, labor, buildings, equipment and machinery, the operator still has to be able to execute those plans.

"In some respects farming is an art, and in this department many fail," Britannica points out.

The article on "Farm Management" in the 1948 revision of the Britannica was contributed by H. C. M. Case, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois, and Paul E. Johnston, professor of agricultural economics at the same institution. Their comments on the art of farming spell out some of the hazards to successful farm operation.

"Farming is a detailed and complicated business requiring precision and timing in connection with both crop and livestock practices. To permit the little pigs to spend an hour in a lot infested with roundworm eggs may do much to nullify six months of hard work and to cause the hog enterprise to be unprofitable. To let the oil get low in the tractor for even a short period may ruin an expensive machine.

"Differences of as much as \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year in the net incomes of comparable farms in the same community are not unusual. One farmer is successful while another, having a farm of the same size, with the same type of soil, has a difficult time to make ends meet. Differences in farm practices often account for a considerable portion of the total noted. Some operators are more prompt and more skillful in adopting new techniques or in making improvements in old practices, and in fitting these improvements into a well-organized business.

"Farming permits little labor specialization, as the operator must be skilful at many things and must possess technical knowledge in many fields. The following is a partial list of practices that have been found by

research through farm accounts to have a measurable influence on net earnings:

"The kind of crops grown; the kind of legumes used for soil building; the kinds and amounts of fertilizer applied; the time of year the plowing is done; the number of times the land is worked before planting; the number of cultivations; the type of blades used for cultivation; the rate of seeding; the varieties of seed used; the use of seed treatments; the type of breeding animals selected; the time of year young stock is born or purchased; the times of year animals are sold; the number of litters raised per year; the type of housing for the livestock; methods employed for the prevention of animal diseases; the size and type of power and machinery selected; the care with which machinery is adjusted and operated; and the labor-saving practices employed.

"In connection with many practices the farmer is faced with the problem of deciding how much labor and power to apply per acre or how much fertilizer to use. In other words, he must consider the law of increasing and diminishing returns.

"Relatively little research work has been done which will help farmers decide how much labor to apply to a given piece of land, how much to invest in machinery or how much money it is safe to spend for buildings. More work has been done which will help him decide how much fertilizer to apply per acre or how many times to cultivate his corn, cotton, tobacco or root crops. In every community farmers have pooled their information and experiences through meetings and by private conversation to develop practices which are applicable to the soil and climatic conditions of the area.

"Most farmers recognize that in deciding on the most profitable number of times to cultivate an acre of corn, the following principle operates: As the number of cultivations are increased, the yield from each successive cultivation tends to increase for a limited number of cultivations, but if additional cultivations are added, the yield will decline. The question is, first of all, how many cultivations on a particular kind of land will give the maximum yield, and second, can the farmer afford to cultivate enough times to secure maximum yields, or will it be more profitable to cultivate

one time less and save the cost of the cultivation?

"Obviously, the answer to the last question depends upon the cost of cultivating the acre of corn, the anticipated increase in yield, the price of corn and the alternative uses for labor and equipment. If the supply of labor and equipment is limited, as it often is in a rush period, the farmer may need to decide whether it is more profitable to cultivate the corn once more or to put up the alfalfa hay. If the haymaking is delayed the crop may be spoiled by rain and if the corn plowing is postponed the corn will be too large to cultivate.

"Obviously, the farmer can afford to cultivate the corn so long as the added yield will more than pay the cost of the last cultivation. Since most farmers do not know exactly what it costs them to cultivate an acre of corn and are not sure how much the corn will be worth when it is harvested, they are not in a position to make very fine calculations, but are guided by their experiences and the experiences of their neighbors over a period of years.

"The farmers who use only family labor or those who employ their men by the year will have no larger labor bill if the corn is cultivated six times than if it is cultivated four times. There will, however, be added costs for gas and oil and for depreciation on the tractor and cultivator where the work is done by mechanized power.

"The farmer must decide each day how to use the labor to best advantage. He may have corn to plow, hay to make and oats to harvest at the same time that the hogs need a tank of water, the cattle need ground corn and the sheep should be moved to a new pasture. To complicate the situation further, some one must go to town for repairs for the tractor.

"Very likely the farmer's wife will go for the repairs, the livestock will be cared for first, and the remainder of the time will be spent on the crop which is in most critical need at the moment. The farmer, because his work is so influenced by weather and by the necessity of harvesting his crops when they are ready, encounters many rush or peak periods during the planting and harvesting seasons. The skilful operator has the ability to assign his labor to those tasks that will pay the greatest returns and also



the ability to accomplish the greatest total amount per day. In this respect, great variation may be noted. Some farmers have a reputation in the community for getting their work done on time, whereas a neighbor may put in more total hours but be always behind with his work.

"Labor efficiency is one of the factors which have a definite correlation with net farm earnings, and the amount of work done per worker is frequently twice as much on some farms as in others in the community where weather hazards are identical."

The 1948 revised printing of the Encyclopedia Britannica reflects the policy of continuous revision of the 24-volume reference set. This policy, in effect for more than decade, calls for at least one new printing of the Britannica each year, to incorporate the latest knowledge in the various fields of human affairs. Since the continuous revision policy was instituted by Walter Yust, Britannica's editor-in-chief, in 1936, an average of two million words has been changed in each annual printing.

## State Farm Program Discussed in Report

What's wrong with North Carolina agriculture? What needs to be done to improve it?

Answers to these questions, which are of far-reaching consequence to the State, are to be found in a 44-page report just issued by the State College Extension Service. Entitled "A Farm Program for North Carolina," the report contains the long-term agricultural recommendations drawn up by a committee of specialists at the request of Governor Cherry.

The committee, headed by Dr. J. H. Hilton, dean of the State College School of Agriculture and director of the North Carolina Experiment Station, was given the task of making an overall study of the State's agricultural ailments and recommending a long-range corrective program. The suggested program, adopted unanimously by the specialist, was submitted to Governor Cherry last April, and is now available to the public in printed form for the first time.

Part I of the report gives a brief analysis of North Carolina agriculture as it is now, Part II presents the recommendations for the future, and Part III tells how to get the job done. Much pertinent information is presented in chart form.

The report will be of interest to all farmers and particularly to agricultural leaders in every county. See your County Agent for your copy.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

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THREE of the American Potash Producers, namely, the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, the Potash Company of America, and the United States Potash Company, through their consumer service organization — The American Potash Institute — are constantly endeavoring to make the use of this necessary plant food more efficient and economical. Cooperating with Federal and State Agricultural Agencies in laboratories and experiment stations, the Institute helps promote scientific research and field demonstrations which will result in practical recommendations for potash use. As a clearing-house for this new information, it publishes regularly for the official agricultural advisory forces a magazine called *Better Crops with Plant Food*.

For YOU, using potash in the fertilizer to feed your crops, the Institute maintains a staff of trained agronomists who are at your service. It has available for you free literature from official sources telling how to grow large yields and good quality of crops and maintain soil fertility. Motion pictures on soil and crop deficiency symptoms and means for determining them, as well as films on good soil management, can be obtained from the Institute without charge upon request for showing by county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, and responsible farm organizations.

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# LIVESTOCK RAMBLES

By PAUL SWAFFAR  
*Animal Husbandry Department  
North Carolina State College  
Raleigh, N. C.*

NOTICE that some of the girls are getting all steamed up again about the price being asked for meat around at the corner butcher shops, and that they are telephoning each other in an attempt to organize a boycott on same. This is all right, I guess, as women naturally have to use the phone a certain amount and they may as well be talking about the price of meat as about what they don't have to wear to Mrs. So-and-So's tea. The trouble is that the phone campaign probably won't do much permanent good, and besides, why pick on meat?

No one with a lick of sense will deny that meat's too high and that the whole livestock business would probably be better off if the stuff would come down a little. Top steers are fetching over \$40 a hundred pounds on foot and hogs are cashing at \$30 or better—raw. For the benefit of the ladies, a pretty good steer weighing 1,000 pounds alive will yield around 600 pounds of meat, the rest being hide, feet, insides, etc.

If a thousand-pound steer cost \$40 a hundred on foot and yields 60 per cent, you get 60 pounds of beef at \$400 or 46¢ a pound—wholesale. Of course the offal (hide, organs, etc.) are worth something but these will just about balance the cost of buying and slaughtering. All right, if the carcass is worth 67¢ a pound, add transportation, refrigeration, shrinkage, and retail costs, and you'll begin to understand why beef steak costs you over a dollar a pound from the local meat peddler. It's about the same story with hogs, except of course that a good hog will dress a little higher percentage than a steer. Hogs don't have as much hide and bone, and only one belly.

Right off, the ladies will probably yell that they know all this, only they figure the prices paid to farmers are too high and that cow farmers are getting filthy rich. While it's true that good livestock farmers are, and have been for the past few years, making pretty fair returns on their investments, they have not for the most part become lousy rich.

Again for the benefit of the ladies' Meat Boycott Society, suppose we go



# Carolina Dairy and



into a little detail about what it costs to make a choice 1,000-pound steer.

First—and this may surprise you, girls—a steer has to have a mama and a papa—just like your junior. A steer's papa is commonly known as a bull, and if he's a blue blood, he'll cost anywhere from \$400 up. You want to know why he costs that much? Well, because it cost the fellow who grew him dern near that for his feed and care, and besides, if he'll weigh say a thousand, he'll fetch pretty near that amount from the butcher. Some lady's going to say, "Why use a blue blood? Why not get a cheaper bull?" The answer is—there ain't no cheaper ones, and besides, blood tells in cattle same as in humans. Would you want your daughter to marry an ill-bred, low-life thug? Then the steer's mama, non-registered, and at going prices, will cost around \$150.

From mating to calving time, nine months are taken up, during which time the cows must be fed, also the bull, and as you have probably been told, no one gives away feed these days.

Suppose we just figger a little then about a calf's cost up to the time he's born. Other than the original cost, bull service amounts to little, since a good bull is equal to siring 30 or more calves a year, and with decent care will last four or five years—then sell for bologna afterward.

But suppose we take a rather typical case on an Eastern farm, with say 30 cows. O.K., girls, hold your hats. Land necessary to graze and raise feed for 30 cows and a bull at four acres per head (and this is probably above average land) will amount to 120 acres. Suppose we say that the land costs or is worth \$50 an acre (which is below average); you see you have an investment of \$6,000 in land alone. You have to have barns, sheds, fences, plows, tractors, mowers, rakes, etc., to raise the feed and shelter the cows during the winter, so you better add at least another \$6,000 for equipment. This amount would be rock-bottom for equipment. That makes \$12,000 for land and equipment alone which at 6 per cent amounts to \$720 a year or \$24 per cow without even considering labor, taxes, depreciation or anything else.

Now then, add the cost of labor, taxes, fertilizer, seeds, upkeep, etc., and you'll find that calf at birth has cost at least \$40, conservatively estimated, at which time he will weigh less than 100 pounds. In order to get the added 900 plus pounds to make him a 1,000-pound steer, you'll need at least an added 120 acres of land plus all the other costs—or else you'll have to sell him at weaning time to someone else to put on the added weight and flesh. On which case, the buyer will need land, feed, and equipment too.

To sum up the thing, it takes at least three years (from breeding to marketing) to grow a 1,000-pound steer, with usually three summers of grazing (counting the gestation period) and two winters—sometimes three. Farm labor is high, machinery is high, purchased feed (if any) is out of sight, and land is high too. So is it any wonder that cattle farmers are not getting rich or that meat comes at a dear price?

Some of the ladies might say, "Why raise cattle then?" The answer is that cattle and other livestock farmers are, with all of it, making a fair profit, but not getting rich. Besides, unless more farmers stay in and more come in, meat will get dearer and higher still.

A 300-acre farm, well equipped and stocked, and in a good state of productivity, will represent an investment of not less than 30 to 40 thousand dollars. I ask you ladies—what business entails more risk? Weather, floods, droughts, disease, insects, price drops, and boycotts!

All in all, though, farmers don't complain. They're willing to take all the risks, because they love the land, and they love live, growing, breathing livestock—they don't like being boycotted.

Making ends meet now-a-days is a rough job for most housewives. Groceries of all kinds are up, rents are up, and mama's blood pressure is up. But, again I say, why pick on meat? Why not take it out on women's hats, for instance?

Why don't you girls stop buying those little goofy bird's nests at \$20? My wife went down and bought a little number containing, I'd say, one-



# Livestock Section..



twentieth of a pound of straw (shel-lacked), 12 inches of ribbon, and a little do-dad stuck on top—the whole business no bigger'n a coffee saucer and the damn thing cost \$21.98. I pouted for a week and wound up by getting no steak on Saturday night. I asked her why she didn't go bare-headed or make a bonnet like Mama used to wear back in Texas. She fastened a cold glare on a \$2.50 neck-tie I had on and said, "Humph!" or some such thing.

Then you take these so-called shoes which women go either clattering or shuffling around in. Why, I remember Grandma used to get shoes that really were shoes. They had enough leather to make about 10 pairs of these modern shoes. The tops came clean up to Grandma's calf—above the petticoat line in those days—and cost \$1.98 a pair in either shiny black or real light tan, with either extra laces or a button hook thrown in. Today a pair of these fancy sandals will cost 20 times as much as Grandma's shoes and are made up of thin sole, either a six-inch high heel or no heel at all, plus two very narrow straps to hold the things on the feet. I wonder sometimes how women keep from freezing stiff all the way from the waist down. Why not boycott something like these shoes, you're practically barefooted anyhow?

Or you might start on these beauty things. Women sure spend a lot of money on themselves from the collar bone up. Most any woman's bedroom dresser will be weighted with a dozen kinds of cream (base, foundation, cleansing, vanishing, reappearing, exotic, cold, hot, and sour), five or six

kinds of lotion (hand, face, sunburn, suntan, back, leg, neck, and in-between lotion), several soaps (bath, face, hand, bubble—everything except lye soap and laundry soap), and there'll be the usual array of lipstick, cheek paint, three or four powders, oil, hair clasps, hair pins, hair nets, and sometimes extra hair. But wait'll you get to the bathroom. There'll be more soap, lotion, creams, jars, tubes, jugs, brushes, combs and some of those fancy hand towels—fit only to clean a man's razor.

But you go ahead, ladies and be purty, but for pete's sake don't boycott the meat counters and then buy bottles and bottles of vitamins, iron, gall, and Carter's little liver pills in an attempt to make up for a good square steak supper now and then.

Furthermore, don't be like the one lady in a certain town who started the meat buyers' boycott. This story comes pretty straight, and I'm quite sure is true. Before she started calling her friends about not buying meat for 10 days, she fortified her pantry with two hams, several big steaks, three or four pounds of bacon, and two roasts.

This may surprise you, but meat will come down when—and only when—costs of production come down and when volume of production is sufficient to meet the ever increasing demand. Cost will never come down as long as industrial wages increase, thereby making the things farmers have to buy, increase steadily in price.

Someone, a long time ago, passed a law called—THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. It has not, nor will it ever be declared unconstitutional.

## STOP MASTITIS BEFORE IT GETS A HEAD START

Mastitis is still the No. 1 enemy of the dairyman. About one fourth of the dairy cattle in the United States have this progressively destructive disease—and for each dairy cow in the country there are approximately 6 persons depending on her for necessary food. How, therefore, Mr. Dairyman, can you make an all-out effort to increase milk production, by preventing and controlling mastitis in your herds?

### Penicillin a Powerful Weapon

Penicillin has been found a powerful weapon against most of the bacteria responsible for bovine mastitis, especially infections by the *Streptococcus agalactiae*. It does not irritate animal tissues, as do the chemical germicides. In contrast to the action of the sulfas, penicillin is fully effective when dissolved in milk or other body fluids and is not rendered inactive by the presence of pus. Several recent reports by veterinarians on penicillin for

mastitis describe a striking improvement in the quality of the milk following introduction of the drug directly into the infected quarters.

### New Penicillin Product Provides Simple, Inexpensive Treatment

A new, simple and effective form of penicillin treatment—Penstix—has been developed in the laboratories of the Animal Products Division of Wyeth Incorporated, Philadelphia. A self-lubricated bougie, each Penstix contains 25,000 units of highly active penicillin. It is easily and painlessly inserted into the streak canal of the affected quarter by hand, where it dissolves in the milk in minutes, and the penicillin is held in prolonged contact with the diseased tissues. There are no cumbersome accessories to sterilize or any troublesome manipulation to be carried out. Penstix may be stored conveniently in the barn, milk house or any convenient cool dry place away from the direct sunlight; they need not be kept in the refrigerator.

### Easy to Use

When you see the first suggestion of trouble (scratch, chapping, bruise, inflamed insect bite, cut, swelling; thready or flaky milk, or if you have any other reason to fear that mastitis may develop, simply milk out the suspected quarter (without stripping) and insert a Penstix into the teat. Repeat after every milking until the soreness has healed or other suspicious signs have disappeared.

When you discover signs of an active mastitis, insert a Penstix into each infected quarter as soon as possible. Repeat after each milking until all evidence has disappeared and the milk is again normal. Since harmful bacteria may persist in the udder for several hours after symptoms have subsided, it is wise to insert Penstix at least once or twice after the animal seems to have recovered. If the infected cow is dry, the same treatment should be used.

From the start of treatment, sufficient penicillin must be retained in the udder to destroy all organisms quickly. If the infection appears serious, more than one bougie may be inserted at a treatment. There is no risk of using too many Penstix.

### Reinfection Easy to Control

After recovery from one attack the animal, though healthy, remains susceptible and may be easily reinfected. Recurrent attacks may be prevented by watchfulness for early symptoms, and prompt use of Penstix.

Penstix are especially valuable in the early stages of mastitis. If treatment is delayed, allowing the disease to invade tissues beyond the reach of the milk accumulated in the cistern, local use of penicillin may be insufficient and general systemic treatment is usually required. Consult your veterinarian.



# .. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

## Start the Day Right

Is your family beginning the day with a hot breakfast on these cold mornings? One of the most appropriate foods is hot oatmeal. Whole-grain oatmeal is a good source of protein, vitamin B, food-energy and food-iron all needed daily by everyone for vitality, stamina and growth. It can be delicious, but it must be cooked properly in order that it will not be lumpy and it **must** be served piping hot. The Quaker Oats Company gives some good suggestions for proper preparation.

### OATMEAL

Into 3 cups **briskly** boiling water

Put  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon salt

Stir in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups quick or old fashioned rolled oats

Cook  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 minutes or longer, stirring occasionally

Turn off heat and let stand for 5 minutes

### Variations

Raisins: Add 1 cup raisins to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups boiling salted water before stirring in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups rolled oats. Add 1 teaspoon cinnamon and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon nutmeg, if desired.

Dates: Stir  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped dates and 3 tablespoons brown sugar into the oatmeal just before serving.

### BOOTY IN THE COOKIE JAR

When young marauders are on the prowl, they are bound to look for hidden treasure in the pantry. It is relatively simple to keep the cookie jar full. Extra food value can be tucked into cookies by using recipes that call for rolled oats—or oatmeal, if that is the name with which you are more familiar. And don't for a minute think that these cookies aren't good for special occasions too!

### Raisin Spice Cookies

Makes 4 Dozen Cookies

1 cup sifted enriched flour

1 teaspoon baking powder

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon cinnamon

$\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon nutmeg

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup shortening (room temperature)

1 cup brown sugar

2 eggs

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk

1 cup raisins

3 cups quick or old fashioned rolled oats, uncooked

1. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and spices into bowl. Add shortening, sugar, eggs and about half the milk. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes.

2. Fold in remaining milk, the raisins and rolled oats.

3. Drop from a teaspoon onto greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) 12 to 15 minutes.

### Crunchy Peanut Cookies

Makes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen Cookies

1 cup sifted enriched flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening (room temperature)

$\frac{1}{3}$  cup brown sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup peanut butter

1 egg

1 teaspoon vanilla

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup dark corn syrup

$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups quick or old fashioned rolled oats, uncooked

1. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt into bowl. Add shortening, sugar, peanut butter, egg, vanilla and about half the syrup. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes.

2. Fold in remaining syrup and the rolled oats.

3. Drop from a teaspoon onto greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees) 10 to 12 minutes.

### Coconut Cookies

Makes 3 Dozen Cookies

$1\frac{1}{4}$  cups sifted enriched flour

1 teaspoon baking powder

1 teaspoon soda

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter (room temperature)

1 egg

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon almond or vanilla extract

1 cup quick or old fashioned rolled oats, uncooked

1 cup coconut

1. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt into bowl. Add sugars, butter, egg and flavoring. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes.

2. Fold in rolled oats and coconut.

3. Shape dough into small balls, place on greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 12 to 15 minutes.

### Date Fills

Makes 5 Dozen Bars

1 lb. pitted dates or prunes

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup light corn syrup

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup orange juice

2 teaspoons grated orange rind

$\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cups sifted flour

1 teaspoon soda

1 teaspoon salt

1 cup shortening (room temperature)

1 cup brown sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup water

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cups quick or old fashioned rolled oats, uncooked

1. Combine dates, granulated sugar, syrup, orange rind and salt; cook until thick. Cool.

2. Sift together flour, soda and salt into bowl. Add shortening, brown sugar and water. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Fold in rolled oats.

3. Spread half of the dough over greased 12x15 inch baking pan. Cover with date filling. Roll remaining dough between 2 sheets of waxed paper; chill; remove paper and place dough over filling.

4. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 to 35 minutes. Cool and cut into bars.

### Fudge Squares

Makes 36 Squares

2 squares unsweetened chocolate

$\frac{1}{3}$  cup butter or margarine

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup light corn syrup

$\frac{2}{3}$  cup sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

$1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons vanilla

2 cups quick or old fashioned rolled oats, uncooked

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped nutmeats

1. Melt chocolate and butter in top of double boiler over boiling water.

2. Add remaining ingredients, blending thoroughly.

3. Pack firmly into greased 8" square pan. Sprinkle a few chopped nuts on top if desired.

4. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees) 12 minutes. Mixture will be soft and bubbling; do not over-bake.

5. When thoroughly cool, turn out of pan in squares or bars. Store in refrigerator.

### Chocolate Chip Oatmeal Cookies

Makes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen

1 cup sifted enriched flour

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening (room temperature)

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar

1 egg

2 tablespoons water

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla

$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups quick or old fashioned rolled oats, uncooked

1 cup semi-sweet chocolate chips or pieces

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped nutmeats

1. Sift together flour, soda and salt into bowl. Add shortening, sugars, egg, water



and vanilla. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes.

2. Fold in rolled oats, chocolate chips and nutmeats.

3. Drop from a teaspoon onto greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees) 12 to 15 minutes.

Muffins have a party dress also:

### Oatmeal Muffins

Makes 8 to 16 Muffins

1 cup sifted enriched flour

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar

3 teaspoons baking powder

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

3 tablespoons fat

1 cup quick or old fashioned rolled oats, uncooked

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped dates or raisins

1 beaten egg

1 cup milk

1. Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Cut in fat until mixture resembles corn meal.

2. Add rolled oats and dates, blending thoroughly.

3. Add beaten egg and milk, stirring lightly.

4. Fill greased muffin pans  $\frac{2}{3}$  full and bake in a hot oven (425 degrees) 15 to 25 minutes, depending on size of muffins.

## Butterfly Cake for Autumn

Now with November's tang in the air, this "short-cut" recipe for a luscious, festively decorated cake is guaranteed to please every taste. You don't have to beat the batter until your arm is tired. Just put the ingredients in and let your Mixmaster do the hard part.

**Preparation:** Have shortening at room temperature. Assemble all ingredients and utensils needed. Grease two deep 8-inch layer cake pans and sprinkle with flour, shaking out excess. Pre-heat oven to baking temperature. Sift flour once before measuring.



**Ingredients:** 2 cups sifted cake flour,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons double-acting baking powder (or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons tartrate type), 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening (soft),  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk (1 cup less 2 tablespoons), 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 eggs, unbeaten, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon allspice.

**Method:** Sift together into large Mixmaster bowl, flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Add shortening,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of the milk and vanilla. Beat on No. 2 speed for 2 minutes, scraping bowl while beating. Stop mixer, scrape beaters, add eggs and remaining milk. Beat on No. 2 speed 2 minutes longer, scraping bowl while beating. Pour  $\frac{1}{2}$  of batter into small Mixmaster bowl, add spices. Beat on No. 1 speed only until blended. Pour white batter into one layer pan and spice batter into other.

Bake: (350 degrees)—moderate oven—25 to 30 minutes. Remove from pans, cool.

### SEA FOAM ICING

**Ingredients:** 2 egg whites, unbeaten,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups brown sugar, firmly packed, 5

tablespoon cold water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons dark corn syrup, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

**Method:** Put egg whites, sugar, water, salt and corn syrup in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water. Beat on No. 1 speed until blended, then cook, heating constantly on No. 9 speed (use Mixmaster portably at stove) until mixture will stand in peaks. Remove from heat. Add vanilla and continue beating until spreading consistency—total beating time about 5 minutes. Spread layers, putting spice layer on the bottom. Ice sides and top. Decorate with prunes, cut to simulate a butterfly. Cut one side of two prunes and remove pits. Open prunes out flat to form wings. Use a large pecan meat to form the body. Cut pieces of citron or long gum drops to form antenna.

Sixty per cent of a cow's body is water. A cow will give more milk and be a healthier animal with running water available.

Say you saw it in  
THE CAROLINA FARMER



# Our Nation's Capital

Continued from Page 5)

in 1933 there were 600,000 who operated under a budget of \$4,000,000,000, in terrific contrast to the present annual budget of \$40,000,000,000. Fifteen years ago the National debt was \$19,000,000,000 and now—holly smokes, it has risen to more than \$250,000,000,000.

## The Present Situation

We have inflation this moment. Our National debt has risen to \$252,000,000,000; we have "cheap" dollars which will purchase about one-half the goods that they would a few years ago; we are so entangled with international affairs that we are sending billions of dollars abroad that are needed by our own countrymen in the United States. The Berlin blockade, the free trade treaties, and the failure to make the United Nations "unite" can all be traced to the weakness of the Administration and the Congress. They disagreed about everything all through 1948.

The United States has to make over a large part of its fundamental policies. It will be an almost endless undertaking because right now we are threatened with another war. We cannot afford risking our own independence and our own leadership of the affairs of civilized people. That means that Russia cannot be allowed to destroy the United Nations. In the meantime we do not need to debate with Russia about OUR atomic bomb. War is hell, and peaceful United States is in position to blow hell out of Russia. In a tight pinch we could use that little scientific monopoly of ours for good purposes.

Now is the time for the People of the United States to recognize the strength of our Government and its honesty of purpose, and to remake our great Nation over—as good as it used to be.

## Looking Backward and Forward

This poor old Government of ours has functioned upside down ever since the European war lords began to "fight it out." In World War I there were 37,508,696 casualties, of which the United States suffered 364,800.

We were drawn into that war for the simple reason that European nations purchased arms and war materials in America, and our own and foreign ships were bombed by submarines when they were carrying those purchases to Europe.

Our casualties in World War II were 948,574—almost a million. We tried, and used every honorable means to keep out of both those wars. It is universally admitted that we have used our best efforts—backed by honest and patriotic hopes and desires to establish Peace.

The treachery and opposition of Communist Russia still blocks all roads to World Peace. The voters have turned the whole mess over to President Truman and his followers. Wish them luck!

## Railroad Managers Squeak

Another big railroad strike seems to be 'round the corner and the rail chieftains are telling the World that a further wage increase of 25 cents an hour is just too bad—that it cannot be justified on the basis of the cost of living or productivity, or budgets, or comparison of wages in outside industries or any other basis.

The news reports say there is a critical supply of materials, and the railroad chiefs seem to be scratching their heads wondering what they are going to do about the demands of employees.

As sorry as one must feel for the railroads no one can quite forget how these great carriers ruled the roost in Washington and the State Capitals in the years when they were making wholesale land grants, while at the same time they chased the steamships off the Mississippi River and other waterways.

But things aren't so easy with the big wigs in the railroad industry as they were in the old days when there were no automobiles and trucks on the highways and airplanes whizzing by through the air.

## American Merchant Ships

According to official Government figures transportation of total U.S. borne foreign trade continues to "show a serious decline." In fact only 40 per cent of the normal cargoes

churn the oceans deep. American ships are losing out to ships of other Nations, particularly the United Kingdom and Scandinavia.

In a brief statement, the National Federation of American Shipping from its Washington office seems to have thrown up their hands when they issued the following bulletin:

"Foreign competition, cheap foreign labor and discriminatory practices of foreign governments, are clearly frustrating the achievement of our reasonable goal of carrying half of our foreign trade. We are rapidly trending toward the prewar status of carrying less than 30% of our foreign commerce. Vigorous support of our merchant marine, realization of its vital essentiality for nation defense, and recognition both at home and abroad of our rightful place on the seas will be necessary to reverse this alarming trend."

## Taxes Cannot Be Lowered

The Federal Government is spending money in a way that might be likened to the "drunken sailor." And they are going to continue on that same basis. Road building, international affairs, payrolls and hundreds of postwar demands upon the National treasury will make it impossible to reduce taxes in 1949. Even though it is peacetime the present President of the United States has told the Nation that armed services must be sustained by more than \$14,400,000,000. There will be plenty of Government bonds for sale in 1949. Pensions may cost \$195,000,000,000. And we might mention aircraft carriers that will cost \$124,000,000 in 1949—aren't we flying high?

## They Must Be Cutting Down the Trees

An official statement from the Department of Agriculture shows that total receipts from the operation of National forests during the last three months totaled \$10,104,668, which was practically double the financial returns for the same three months of 1947. Congratulations to the Agriculture Department for having performed the highest record in financial returns since the National forests were established.

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# The Heart of America

By HAROLD E. STASSEN  
Chairman, American Heart Association

A crucial battle is being waged today for the heart of America. Every citizen holds a tremendous stake in the outcome of this struggle.

The battle is directed against the invisible enemy, heart disease—our nation's leading cause of death. The heart diseases have raised their toll of disability and death until they today constitute the foremost menace to the health of the nation. Despite this fact, scientific research has lagged behind minimum requirements.

To help meet the urgent needs of this outstanding health problem, the American Heart Association will conduct a nationwide campaign during February 7-28. The financial goal of this campaign is \$5,000,000 to finance a three-point program of scientific research, public and professional education and community service.

Public support behind this drive will make possible an expanded research program in such neglected fields as rheumatic fever, high blood pressure, and hardening of the arteries, which are responsible for 90% of all heart disease. Special emphasis is placed on research in this campaign, because that is the arch upon which medical progress rests.

No one who has watched the progress made against smallpox, yellow fever, typhus and tuberculosis can doubt that science, if given the complete cooperation of the American people, will find the answers to the many unsolved problems of heart disease.

Medical science has already developed new methods of diagnosis, treatment and care of those who suffer from heart afflictions. It is essential that this knowledge be carried to every part of the country and put at the service of all our people through a broad educational program. Increased public education is needed to eliminate unfounded fears and to assure prompt medical attention to guard individual health. The most reliable new information concerning advances made in the diagnosis and treatment of heart and circulatory diseases must be collected and distributed among the medical profession.

Public response to the American Heart Association's appeal will help assure that these needs are met, and will also assist in the development of local heart associations and service programs so that knowledge and facilities for treatment can be made available to citizens in their own communities.

This three-way program of the American Heart Association, which is composed of the nation's leading physicians as well as prominent laymen, is designed to

provide hopeful and effective action to meet the challenge of heart disease.

Science is doing its share in the battle for the heart of America. The full-fledged partnership of the public is needed to assure ultimate success.

The fight for the heart of America is YOUR fight. It may be a fight for your heart. WON'T YOU OPEN YOUR HEART and give today?

Send your contribution to the American Heart Association, 1775 Broadway, New York 19, or to your local heart association.

## Kinston Manufacturer Helping With Tobacco Curing Experiments in West

An initial experiment in the curing of burley tobacco with oil heat is now under way at the Upper Mountain Experiment Farm at Laurel Springs, near West Jefferson. The experiment, the first of its kind to be tried out in Western North Carolina, is under the leadership of Dr. Luther Shay, agronomist, U.S.D.A.

Forest H. Smith of Kinston, Tobacco Curer Manufacturer has installed one of his systems in the burley curing barn at the Upper Mountain Experiment Station, it was announced by James A. Graham, assistant director in charge.

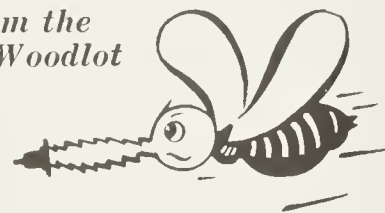
Smith, who has had many years experience in the curing of bright leaf tobacco, is now working with some of the tobacco specialists of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture to find some way to improve the curing of burley tobacco by using heat.

He has some experience with curing of Maryland tobacco and turkey tobacco in Kentucky. He has also studied the possibilities of curing the shade grown tobacco in Connecticut by the use of heat and is very much enthused with the pos-

sibilities of working out a curing formula for the burley tobacco in the Upper Mountain Experiment Station by using heat.

In using the old system of harvesting and curing, many of the bottom and best quality leaves were allowed to burn up in the stalk while waiting for the remainder of the leaves on the stalk to ripen. If the experiments at the Upper Mountain Experiment Station are successful, as Smith feels sure they will be, all these good quality leaves on the bottom of the stalk will be saved.

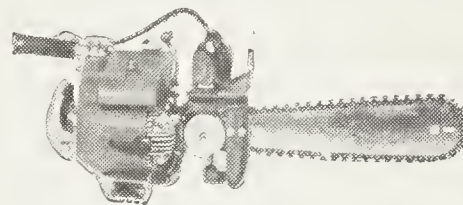
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It's an hour till quitting time but my *new* HORNET one-man chain saw helped me finish up way ahead of schedule!

Simple in design, isn't it?



But only when you see it in operation, can you fully appreciate its ability to handle complex felling, bucking and limbing jobs.

Only 30 pounds in weight, it's a mighty midget and unsurpassed as a smooth, powerful, quiet (muffled) fast cutting machine. Costs only \$300.

My neighbor raves about the *improved* two-man saw at \$425.

That's why I wanted to tell you to see your dealer or write NOW for complete details to—

**Tubising Equipment Co., Inc.**  
Station H, Box 85, Buffalo 14, N. Y.

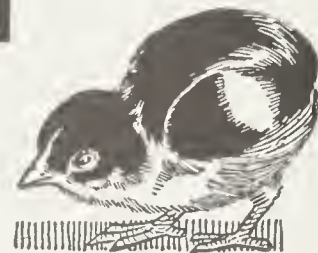
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NORTH CAROLINA



# Yam Festival Huge Success

By CHARLES D. RAPER  
County Agent, Whiteville, N. C.

An estimated eight thousand farm people from Columbus and surrounding counties enjoyed the three-day Carolinas Yam Festival in Tabor City, the sweet potato capitol of the world, October 14, 15 and 16th. The Carolinas Yam Festival was sponsored by the Tabor City Merchant's Association and the Tabor City Marketing Company.

The festival opened Thursday, October 14th at 12:30 with a chicken and yam dinner at the Legion Hut, honoring Governor, Nominee W. Kerr Scott; Representative J. Byard Clark and all members of the North and South Carolina Extension Services, Department of Agriculture and other Agencies, who had come to Tabor City to prepare sweet potato displays in the exhibit hall.

The dinner was followed by a parade of Columbus County High School band and the Tabor City school. At 1:45 P.M. Honorable W. Kerr Scott spoke to several thousand people and officially opened the Carolina Yam Festival. Mr. Scott and Lt. Governor L. Y. Ballentine, stepping off of the speakers stand were the first to view the elaborate exhibits put up by various agencies of the two Carolinas.

The exhibits starting with sweet potato breeding, seed selection, sweet potato diseases, seed treatment, plant beds and holding, fertilization, soil selection, planting and cultivation, harvesting and curing, grading, washing and waxing, U.S. grades of sweet potatoes, shippers display, utilization of sweet potatoes, consumer preference, information, youth exhibit, and adult exhibit were visited by several thousand farm people.

Prizes were offered for the best sweet potato dishes as follows:

## Youth Division:

1st prize, \$15—Ruth Lennon, Evergreen 4-H club.

2nd prize, \$10—Martha Ann Branch, Evergreen 4-H club.

3rd prize, \$5—Marjorie Ward, Williams 4-H club.

4th prize, \$3—Joan Vann, Sampson County.

5th prize, \$2—Doris Williams, Williams 4-H club.

## Adult Division:

Mrs. Ralph W. Spivey, Tabor City.

Mrs. Johnny Dozier, Brunswick H. D. Club.

Mrs. Annie Lee Vereen, Bokton H. D. Club.

Mrs. E. W. Fonville, Tabor City, N. C.  
Mrs. Donald Hunt, Clarendon H.D. Club.

In the Youth and Adult Display, where the Adults exhibited two bushels of potatoes and the Youths one bushel, with prizes of: 1st \$25, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$10, 4th \$5, 5th \$5, 6th \$5:

## Youth Division:

Joseph Keith Blunt, Loris 4-H club, won 1st prize.

Samuel Gore, Williams F.F.A. Chapter, 2nd prize.

Sammy Strickland, Green Sea 4-H club, 3rd.

Joe Strickland, Green Sea 4-H club, 4th.

Henry Lewis, Tabor City F.F.A. Chapter, 5th.

Ned Hinson, Loris 4-H club, 6th.

## Adult Division:

W. M. Hardie, Horry County, 1st prize.

G. J. Cox, Columbus County, 2nd prize.

A. L. Wright, Tabor City, 3rd prize.

Joe Blunt, Horry County, 4th prize.

E. E. Wright, Tabor City, 5th prize.

E. M. Meares, Horry County, 6th prize.

One of the outstanding exhibits of the Yam Festival was the exhibit on Consumer Preference. The exhibit showed grades of sweet potatoes bought by various income groups and showed that 50% of the customers say that grade is the most important item in selection. Also 85% of the Consumer Preference is the Porto Rican variety and 84% prefer medium size potatoes.

The Yam Ball was held on Thursday night with Larry Clinton and his orchestra. During intermission Miss Faye Gooden of Elizabethtown was selected as "Festival Queen" from a group of nine contestants from rural communities from Columbus and surrounding counties. Miss Gooden was presented two hundred dollars worth of gifts which included a watch, radio and the "Runner up." Miss Doris Gore of Tabor City was awarded fifty-dollars worth of gifts.

On Friday afternoon the Tabor City football team and the Chadbourn football team opened up the Yam Bowl with the Tabor City Red Devils winning 27-0.

All during the three day festival numerous contests were held which included the "talkingest woman" which went to Mrs. A. E. Goldfinch of Tabor City, "Husband Calling Contest," Bubble Blowing Contest, "Ugliest Man," Three Legged Race, and various other contests. Each of the contestants in all of these contests were given some Yam currency which could be spent at the auction on Friday afternoon for various items that were donated to the Festival by the Tabor City Merchants. The top item in the auction

was a table lamp that sold for one-hundred and twelve thousand yams.

The program was concluded on Saturday night with a Square Dance, music furnished by Sim Mins and his Dream Ranch boys.

## Annual Loss of Eggs Runs Into Millions

More than 233,000,000 dozen eggs have become unfit for food during the past five years as a result of quality deterioration or other causes, say Extension Poultry specialists at State College.

Because of five eggs out of each 100 produced become unfit for food because of quality deterioration on the farm, farmers should make constant efforts to maintain egg quality.

Accordingly farmers should collect eggs from nests at least three times each day during the hot weather season. Less frequent collection not only delays proper cooling of the eggs but also results in a partly cooled egg being left in a nest to be re-warmed by other hens using the same nest.

Eggs should be collected in wire baskets which permit the free circulation of air around every egg. This is impossible when pails, boxes, or woven baskets are used.

The wire basket should not be entirely filled and should be placed in a cool moist room from at least 24 hours after the eggs are collected and before they are packed.

A few degrees of heat make a tremendous difference in the keeping qualities of eggs. Freshly laid eggs at 90 degrees temperature lose as much quality in 20 hours as eggs held for three days at 70 degrees or for 24 days at 50 degrees, according to tests. Insufficient moisture in the rooms where eggs are held in temporary storage also results in serious deterioration of the original quality of the eggs. Improper temperature and moisture conditions cause evaporation of some of the water in the eggs, the thinning of egg whites, the weakening and enlargement of the yolks and enlargement of the air cells.

Eggs are properly kept in temporary storage in a humidity of 85 to 90 per cent and in temperatures within a range of 32 to 60 degrees. Obviously the lower the temperatures within those limits the better the eggs will keep.

God gives every bird its food, but He does not throw it into the nest.—J. G. Holland.

Remember the old adage: "The emptier the pot, the quicker the boil." So watch your temper.



## Cucumber Disease Is Subject of Bulletin

"Dusting Cucumbers to Control Downy Mildew" is the subject of a full-color bulletin just released by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Copies of the publication, Bulletin No. 362, are available free on request to the Agricultural Editor, State College Station, Raleigh.

Authors of the bulletin are Dr. D. E. Ellis, research associate professor of plant pathology, and R. S. Cox, graduate assistant, at the Experiment Station. In their introduction, the authors point out that downy mildew has cut cucumber production by about 30 per cent each year since 1945. Much of this loss is needless, they say, since the disease can be controlled.

In tests at the Willard, Delway and McCullers Station farms, the pathologists tried out six different fungicides. In all tests tribasic copper sulphate gave the best results. A dust containing tribasic plus cryolite (for insect control) gave results that were almost as good. Zerlate and Fermate gave poorer control.

The time to start dusting for downy mildew depends on when the fungus reaches North Carolina from the south. On the basis of experience in the past few years, dusting should begin in the southern part of the state by June 5, if the weather is wet. In the central part of the state, the beginning date should be around June 12 and in the northern counties, June 20. If the weather is dry, dusting may be delayed a week or ten days.

A contrasting set of color pictures in the bulletin shows the importance of frequent dusting. Plots that had been dusted every 10 days and after each rain retained their healthy appearance, while those not dusted were severely attacked by the disease. Enough dust should be used to completely cover the plants.

## Fresh Air Needed By Growing Poult

Since poult need more ventilation during hot weather than they do during the cooler spring season, turkey producers should make certain that enough fresh air is provided for their young birds, advises Lee W. Herrick, Jr., Extension turkey specialist at State College.

This point is particularly important because many older poult are still in brooder houses and many more June poult are being started this year than last, Mr. Herrick said.

The "nose test" will generally reveal whether more fresh air is needed, the specialist said. When the air in the brooder house smells clean and fresh,

there is ample ventilation; but if an odor is noticed, more ventilation is needed. If the odor is strong, the need for fresh air is very great.

Mr. Herrick said all the space between the plate over the studding in front of the house and the roof should be open, especially after the poult are several weeks old. As the young turkeys grow older and the weather gets warmer, more windows should be opened as indicated by results of the "nose test."

After the poult are four to six weeks old, it is well to have openings on all sides of the brooder house, the Extension worker added. The openings may be made by removing the windows on the front and sides. Openings may be made in the back of the house by removing two boards all along the back, putting them on cleats and hinges so they may be swung open when more air is needed.

Some growers using 10 by 12 foot portable brooder houses on skids have each side on hinges so the whole side can be opened to provide a "fresh air" shelter when the poult become older.

## Turkey Production Declines in State

North Carolina turkey growers are reducing their production this year, but not as much so as growers in other States, reports Lee W. Herrick, Jr., Extension turkey specialist at State College.

This year's estimated production in the Tar Heel State is 360,000 birds, a decline of about 5 per cent from last year. In the nation as a whole, a decline of about 20 per cent is anticipated.

Herrick cited the high cost of feed as the chief reason for the reduction in turkey growing. Many of the growers who are reducing their flocks plan to re-enter the business as soon as feed prices decline, he said.

"Many small producers," he reported, "are reducing the size of their flocks or

discontinuing entirely while many of the large growers are either holding or increasing the size of their flocks."

The State now has 400 growers who raise 100 or more turkeys each year, and 46 counties in the State have one or more producers raising as many as 100 birds each.

Six North Carolina counties produce over 10,000 birds each. They are Duplin, Anson, Union, Pamlico, Moore, and Buncombe. The following six counties produce between 5,000 and 10,000 each year: Chatham, Gaston, Iredell, Sampson, Cabarrus, and Lincoln.

Herrick said that the number of turkeys grown in the nation last year was 34,667,000.

## Irish Potatoes Are Good Food Buy

Seasonal abundance, top quality, and economy combine to make Irish potatoes one of August's "best food buys," Miss Virginia Wilson, Extension nutritionist at State College, said last week.

She reported that an unusually heavy crop of potatoes is now moving to market, and supplies will be most plentiful from about mid-August until the middle of September.

"This is fortunate for housewives," Miss Wilson said, "because summertime temperatures call for cool dishes, and potatoes will fill the bill beautifully. Moreover, potatoes provide a wealth of food energy, as well as important minerals and vitamins, and a little protein. Every homemaker—and every other consumer—should take full advantage of this period of potato plenty and put more potatoes into every meal."

Intermediate potatoes, she pointed out, are more perishable than the later varieties and cannot be stored except for short periods. For this reason, she urged that housewives buy and use more potatoes during the period of greatest abundance, but she cautioned that they should not over-buy.

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# ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

## Electrification Conference Is Scheduled for Chicago

Farmers soon will have their "day and say" in open forum when the mechanical wonders of the present farm electrification age come up for critical review before agriculture's power minded experts. The occasion will be the third annual National Farm Electrification Conference, which will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., November 17, 18 and 19.

As usual, the experts—educators, industrialists, merchants, publishers — will occupy prominent places on the speakers' rostrum. But, this year they'll have company—a practical dirt farmer, who will discuss his "before and after" experiences with farming electrically, and four equally practical farm women, whose common subject will be: Changes Electricity Has Brought About on Our Farm and in Our Home Community.

Members of this farm group are L. M. Knox, Morrison; Mrs. Edith Kays, Ottawa; Mrs. Clara Tailleu, Greenville, and Mrs. C. R. Watters, Dwight, all of Illinois, and Mrs. Helen Warns of Walbridge, O.

In their talks, they will be representing a total of more than 4,000,000 farm people whose homes and buildings now are receiving electricity, and who have invested approximately \$2,000,000,000 in having such structures wired and electrically equipped. They are today in a class with others who have all but forgotten coal oil lamps. They use electricity in hundreds of ways to operate many seemingly far fetched pieces of farmstead equipment, such as barn cleaners, stock tank de-icers, chicken de-beakers and bull exercisers. And in thousands of their homes, where hand pumps once were considered tops in "mechanical" conveniences, all-electric kitchens and utility rooms have become standard equipment.

Now the customers of science's contributions to farming and living electrically are coming forward with a progress report. The experts hope it will contain some praise for their accomplishments. But, they want constructive criticism too, in order to help them complete the job of making electricity as productive and as convenient on farmsteads as it is in industry and in urban homes.

Approximately 500 farm electrification leaders will attend the Conference, representing 23 national organizations. As in past years, the objective of the Conference will be "to bring in conference individuals

and groups interested in raising farm living standards and reducing costs by



increasing the profitable uses of electricity on farms."

Delegates to the Conference will be welcomed to Chicago by H. P. Rusk, Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Major addresses



will be given by John Strohm, Publisher and Editor of the Woodstock, Ill., "Journal," and internationally-known Associate Editor of "Country Gentleman"; B. W. Clark, Pittsburgh, Pa., Vice-president, Westinghouse Electric Corp.; A. W. Turner, Beltsville, Md., Assistant Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, U.S.D.A.; Graham Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa., Publisher of "Farm Journal" and "Pathfinder" magazines; Ervin Martin, Salem, Ind., National President, Future Farmers of America; Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Chicago, Ill., Administrative Director, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and C. D. Leiter, Ashland, O., Sales Manager, F. E. Myers and Brothers Company.

The program will be under direction of George Rietz, Schenectady, N. Y. Manager, Farm Industry Division, General Electric Company. Frank Watts, New York City, Executive Assistant, Farm Journal Inc., is Chairman of the Conference this year, having succeeded Hassil E. Schenck, Indianapolis, Ind., President of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., 1947 Chairman.

A bountiful supply of home grown feed is the first requirement of successful livestock production.



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**"I get \$4 for every \$3  
by 'planting' in  
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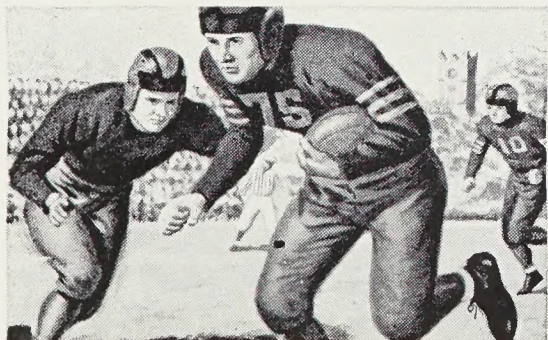


**"The money I'm putting into safe, sure U. S. Savings Bonds today will come in handy when I start taking it easy."**

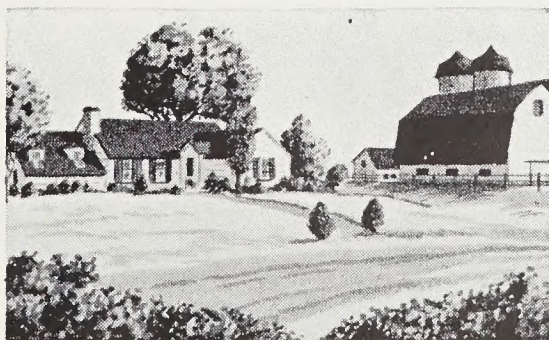


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**"Ma's looking forward to that modern kitchen she'll have. New furniture, too, when those 'E' bonds start paying off \$4 for \$3."**



**"When Jimmy graduates high school and gets ready for college, the money will be waiting. I'm salting it away in Savings Bonds, now."**

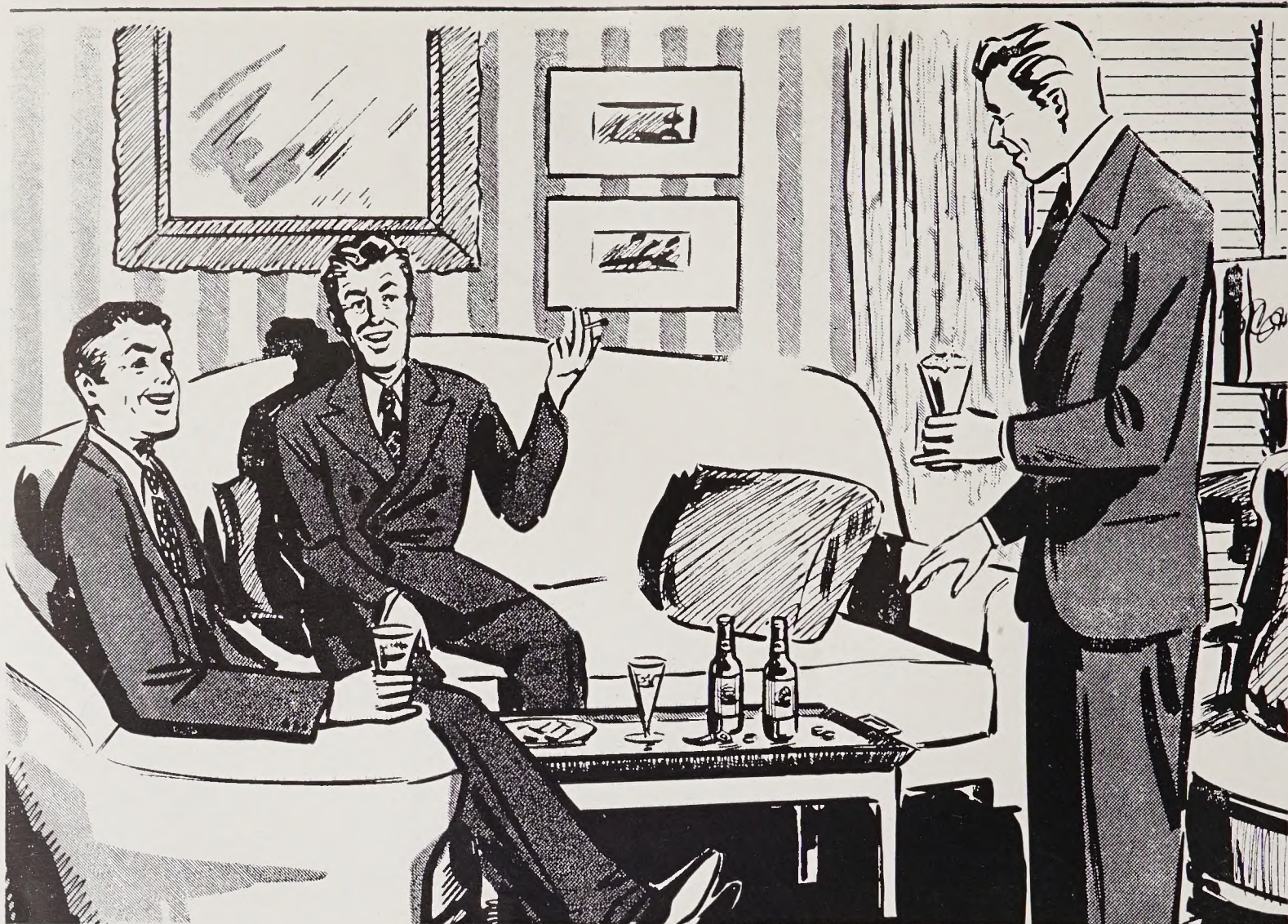


**"Best of all, I know my farm and my home both have a backlog of security which will later allow me to expand and modernize."**

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SAVINGS  
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NOW!**







# ARMCHAIR QUARTERBACKS

There are three million and seven hundred thousand people living in North Carolina. If you want to make them mad just stop them from being armchair quarterbacks. The individual's right to express his own opinion and to determine his own action, within the limits of decency, is a proud Tar Heelia heritage.

Listen in on any gathering of friends and you will see what we mean by "armchair quarterbacks." Their conversation probably will include football. Ah, how different the scores would have been if only the "armchair quarterbacks" had called the signals. But it's all in wholesome fun and part of North Carolina life.

Or, by chance, the discussion may get around to how the participating counties and communities should best spend their share of the more than \$7,000,000 collected each year in taxes on beer by the state of North Carolina. Some favor using these funds to keep local taxes at a minimum. Others favor spending the beer tax funds for improved schools, better health facilities and more adequate police and fire protection.

But it makes no difference what the topic. North Carolinians uphold the individual's right to express openly his own opinion and to determine his own action, within the limits of decency. Let's keep it that way.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION • UNITED STATES BREWERS FOUNDATION  
INSURANCE BUILDING, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA